

'ROUNDABOUT THE STATE.

Gleaned from Exchanges—Made by the Shears, the Pencil and the Paste Pot—Some Original, Some Credited, and Some Stolen, but Nearly All Interesting Reading.

It is said Governor Major will soon name the state's two road-working days.

A Fayette man tells a chicken story in such a realistic way that he makes his hearers cackle.

In time of peace prepare for war. A Shelby county man has seven acres planted to navy beans.

Jackson is asking for bids for macadamizing the blocks of streets and constructing concrete curbs and gutters.

Howell county, with 6,812 children of school age, has but forty-two negroes, twenty-five boys and seventeen girls.

Dexter business men are said to be preparing to establish a building and loan association there in the near future.

L. T. Justice, who was badly bitten at Illmo last fall by four vicious bull dogs, died last week as the result of his injuries.

Three persons were injured, one seriously, north of Charleston, recently, when an automobile plunged down a steep embankment.

Elna Kindred, age 17, was granted a divorce at Benton last week, and 30 minutes thereafter she was married to Andy Glanize.

Superstition has no place in the sessions of the Linn county court. That body has just let contracts for thirteen new bridges.

In recognition of forty years spent in its service, Fred Watkins of Martinsburg has received from the Wabash a life pass for himself and wife.

Miss Ada Albert has held the same place for thirty-seven years in the public school at Maryville and has been re-elected for the coming term.

Several boys from Dunklin County who are employed in auto factories at Flint, Mich., have formed a Dunklin County Club and have regular meetings.

Fought, arrested and fined all within the space of ten minutes is a Maryville record for the administration of justice. Both parties to the combat pleaded guilty.

Saturday, July 29th, a special election was held at Bloomfield for the purpose of submitting a proposition to vote a bond issue of \$50,000 to improve the streets of that city. It carried.

Eight dollars and eighty-four cents in stamps was on a package F. E. Cornelius of Maryville mailed the other day to his son, who is in Alaska. The package contained a set of harness.

Fate certainly is a fiddler. At a recent distribution of prizes by lot a Booneville woman drew a ticket entitling her to four free baths at a local barber shop and a barefooted boy drew a bottle of shoe polish.

At Benton, Scott county last week a case was tried before a jury in which H. Levan charged Wm. McBride and Maurice Harris with taking him out and beating him with ropes. He asked for \$30,000 damages, but the jury awarded him \$82.50. Public sentiment was with defendants.

and the citizens subscribed money to pay judgment, costs and attorney fee.

In Pemisot county the St. Francis Levee District has filed about 500 suits against persons in that county who are delinquent in the payment of levee taxes. Some of the amounts sued for are very small, several of them being as low as 77 cents.

While hoisting the old pipe from the city well at Jackson last week, the pipe broke, leaving about 400 feet in the bottom of the well. Special equipment will be required to get out the old pipe. When all this is removed, new pipe will be lowered at once.

It's a queer world, that's all there is to it. The Carthage Press notes that Springfield's city council has passed an ordinance to protect girls from flirtatious men while the matron at the St. Louis union station is warning men there to beware of the flirting girls.

In the Dudley neighborhood of Stoddard county are three families named respectively Berkshire, Shoat and Pigg. Recently, in the course of some business, a check was drawn by Berkshire in favor of Shoat, who endorsed it to Pigg, and who, in turn, delivered it to a man named Hogg in Poplar Bluff.

Seventy years old, George D. Jones of Laclede county never had been on a train until Friday of last week, when after an overland trip to Lebanon he journeyed by rail to Springfield to visit a brother. To add to the novelty of a day fraught with new experiences Mr. Jones also took a ride on a street car, which was the first he had ever seen.

Chug Jones is an unusual man. He lives at Savannah and is justice of the peace. He is a marrying squire. The Herald is informed that he united in marriage last year over 100 couples. People run out from St. Joseph in great numbers to let Squire Jones marry them. Chug formerly lived here. For a long time he was connected with the Savannah Democrat.

A novel plan was employed at Steelville in selling tickets for the local chautauqua. Without warning one afternoon all the church bells in town were rung, a mill whistle tooted and the town band began to play. When folks hurried to learn the cause of the disturbance they were reminded that the chautauqua committee still had some tickets on hand. Every time ten tickets were sold the mill whistle gave an extra toot and before night ticket sales were enough to assure the success of the enterprise.

A firm of horse buyers, says the Warrensburg Star-Journal, has shipped from Johnson, Lafayette, Henry and Pettis counties for the warring nations since September, 1914, about five thousand head of horses and mules. Of this number the majority have been sent direct to the battlefields and about four hundred to more peaceful pursuits. From the average price it is to be seen that this firm alone has paid out nearly one million dollars for horses and mules in the four counties in the last two years.

THE STEPHENS-ASHURST BILL

To Protect the Public Against Dishonest Advertising and False Pretenses in Merchandising.

What is the "Stephens-Ashurst" bill?

What is the character of this unfair competition?

What is the purpose of the anti-price concern?

Are the expenses of the great trading monopolies less than those of the average retail merchant?

How then can the predatory price cutters underbid the independent merchant?

What is the effect of this unfair advertising practice?

Is price cutting in the interest of the public?

What will be the result of the general extension of the practice throughout the country?

How will the bill aid in giving relief from cut-throat monopoly creating methods?

Will the bill operate in any way to give trade-marked goods a monopoly?

How can all who are interested in the prosperity and growth of our villages, towns and small cities aid in having the bill passed?

A bill introduced in Congress by Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, and by Representative Dan V. Stephens of Nebraska, providing a remedy for the unfair competition of great trading monopolies.

Chiefly in advertising at "cut prices" well-known goods as a means of inducing the public to buy unknown goods of doubtful quality.

To use the reputation of a reliable article as a bait to catch the consumers, and deceive them into believing that all their goods offered for sale are sold at the same low rate of profit.

No. Trade investigations agree that the cost of doing business by these big city concerns is approximately 30 per cent, while the cost of the average small merchant is 16 per cent.

They can't; they only seem to. They sell things that people know at cost. On unfamiliar goods they overcharge. The consumer is deceived by the false representation that their mass of unknown goods is sold at the same price reduction offered on a few well-known articles.

It destroys the independent merchants of the towns and small cities, builds up great chain-store and mail-order systems, and compels the sale of inferior goods by all classes of dealers.

No. It means the destruction of the usual retail channels by which goods reach the consumers to their best advantage. It forces the sale of unknown articles, often of cheap and shoddy quality, instead of reliable goods which have their maker's reputation behind them. It promotes substitution.

The ruin of hundreds of thousands of independent merchants; the concentration of trade in vast monopolies located in a few great cities; a decline in prosperity and population of the villages, towns and small cities and the ultimate injury of the consumers, by placing them at the mercy of monopolies which will then be able to extort such profits as they please for the sale of such goods as they choose to handle.

By preventing the unfair and dishonest use of well-known goods as advertising bait, and guaranteeing a uniform price to all consumers.

Not at all. The bill explicitly states that its provisions shall not apply to any article that is produced or controlled by a monopoly. If any manufacturer asked higher prices than his goods were worth, the public would refuse to buy, and new makers would quickly enter the field.

By writing at once to the U. S. Senators from their State, and the Congressman from their District, urging them to support the Stephens-Ashurst Bill, and use their influence in its favor.

LANDLUBBERS TO BE TRAINED FOR NAVAL SERVICE

Hundreds of Civilians to Be Given Chance to Learn the Sailor's Life.

WILL HAVE MONTH AT SEA

Amateurs Will Be Taken Aboard Nine Battleships and Given Course of Training—No Menial Labor for the Rookies, Says Secretary Roosevelt.

New York.—Ye, ho! My lad! For the naval Plattsburg!

Aboard nine United States battleships many hundred enthusiastic young landlubbers will learn something about the gay sailor's life off the Atlantic coast next month.

Like their brothers in the military training camps for citizens, they will partly fit themselves to volunteer for service in Uncle Sam's defense when war comes.

And incidentally, from all signs, they will have a jolly good time, a bracing vacation and a month of exercise and salt air which will put them back into civil life ready for almost anything that comes along.

The amateur tars at this point will assemble and go aboard the nine, now receiving ship at the New York navy yard, and the Kentucky, on August 15.

On the same day the Virginia will pick up its contingent at Portland, Me.; the Kearney at Boston; the Illinois at Newport, R. I.; the Rhode Island at Philadelphia; the Alabama at Philadelphia; the Louisiana at Norfolk, Va., and the New Jersey at Charleston, S. C.

All will then proceed to Gardiner's bay, at the other end of Long Island sound, holding ship drills on the way. At the bay they will participate in department strategic maneuvers with



Franklin D. Roosevelt.

other vessels of the Atlantic fleet. Division drills will take place.

On August 27 the nine training ships will set sail (or steam, if you like it better) for Tangier sound, a part of Chesapeake bay, where they will hold target practice and some of them will coal at Hampton Roads.

About September 5 they will start for their ports of embarkation and here they will be joined by flotillas of motor boats owned by citizens who have patriotically offered to train for coast defense in time of war. The motor boats and training battleships will hold joint maneuvers, studying problems in the defense of naval districts. The disembarkation will take place September 12.

Some of the men enlisted for the cruise are the veriest landlubbers. There are bankers, brokers, lawyers, ministers, mechanical, mining and civil engineers, business men of various sorts, artists and several bona fide newspaper men in the New York detachment.

Readers of salt water fiction know that the first thing a newcomer aboard ship has to do is to holystone the decks, in land parlance, scrub the floor.

But not this time. There will be no menial labor for the rookies. They aren't above it. They have promised and are willing to do anything they are ordered to do. But Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has the cruise under his particular wing, has decided it would be a waste of time.

He decided the men going on the cruise, mostly above the average in intelligence, training and education, need no lessons in peeling potatoes and shoveling coal. Instead, they will eat work just as hard, but more infor-

mative. They will be trained actively, as the naval officers say, to take jobs as petty or commissioned officers in time of crisis.

In general, according to Mr. Roosevelt, they will be organized, manned and berthed after the methods employed with the midshipmen of Annapolis Naval academy on practice cruises.

The object will be to get them into the habit of ship life and to drill and instruct them at the lighter gun of the ship's batteries. They will be taught signaling, boating of all kinds, fire control and torpedo defense station work, quartermaster's duties and marine electrical engineering, including radio work.

There will also be frequent emergency drills, such as fire quarters and general quarters. Besides this they will have field artillery and naval drills on shore to give them a rudimentary knowledge of the handling of arms.

Lectures will also be a feature of the end of the cruise. Between August 29 and September 5 some of the best schoolmasters in the navy—and army and navy life is mostly teaching school in some manner or other—will talk to the volunteers on subjects bearing on the navy's work.

Limit the Volunteers. Secretary Roosevelt also promised to cut down the number of volunteers allowed on different ships so that there will be no overcrowding or discomfort in the way of hammock room, or delay in serving food.

As at the army training camps, there will be optional courses lasting a portion of each day. The subjects will include navigation, signaling, radio work, steam and electrical engineering.

The cruise will have several important advantages over Plattsburg. No mosquitoes, no sleeping on the wet ground, no trench digging!

Thomas V. Sloum, a well-known yachtsman, is head of the civilian committee in this city which has charge of getting recruits for the cruise. Mr. Sloum, whose ideal is Paul Jones, for whose ship Hanger he has named his yacht, is very enthusiastic when talking about the cruise.

"Think of the advantages," he said recently. "A summer vacation at sea on vessels that cost millions of dollars, the sea air, the wholesome food, the healthful exercise. Besides the gainful experience, everyone will come back with a larger knowledge of the navy and what our sea defense means and will come back with a rudimentary training in that defense, an increased pride in his country—and a better patriot."

No obligation to fight is incurred by going on the cruise, except the duty every American citizen has to defend his country when called upon. However, at the end of the cruise the recruit will have a chance to announce his intention to volunteer for service in the navy in case of war occurring within the next four years, and most of the men will do this.

To Be Given Certificates. At the end of the course a recruit will get a certificate signed by the commanding officer of his ship specifying the nature of the duties he has performed, the efficiency he has displayed and the rating he is best qualified to fill.

The expenses of the cruise are very small. The recruit must pay his own transportation to and from the points of embarkation. Once aboard the ship he must make a deposit of \$30 to cover board and clothes, but part of this will be returned to him if it is not all used up.

Each man must take with him two pairs of black shoes, underclothes, toilet articles and other necessities. Washable uniforms will be handed out aboard ship.

The recruits can't spend much money on the cruise. However, there is a ship's store, where they can purchase soap, tobacco, stationery, toilet accessories and a few other things.

The motor boat mobilization is stirring up much interest in this city and more men will take part in it than in the sea cruise. The "mosquito fleet" of several hundred chuggers will be inspected and classified by navy officers.

Harold Vanderbilt has shown his interest by having a scout cruiser built just for the purpose of the mobilization.

Many other young men of well-known families are actively interested in the cruise and the boat mobilization. These include Vincent Astor, Hermann Oelrichs, Paul Hammond, William Greenough, Orson Munn, Thomas Lamont, Harry B. Hollings, Jr., Robert Jacob, B. H. Borden, Stewart Davis and Charles H. Jackson.

Young men from the same community or the same school or college may enlist as a sort of club and be assigned to the same ship. However, enlistments are closed now, but they will open again next spring. The civilian cruise is to be a permanent annual fixture.

POULTRY FARMS IN PARKS

British Authorities Suggest Economic Plan to Save Sum of \$40,000,000 a Year.

London.—In the hope of educating the public mind so as to ultimately save at least half of the \$8,000,000 (\$40,000,000) a year spent on foreign eggs before the war, London parks may be thrown open for poultry breeding. The scheme is receiving serious consideration by the authorities because it is one of the latest wartime economies suggested on a large scale.

The promoters of the idea have asked for part of one park to start with. The plan provides for a site of about three acres and the provision of accommodation for 600 hens. The leading poultry breeders of the country will be invited to send six selected fowls of the same breed and strain. Scientific feeding tests are to be made.

All the eggs will go to the wounded soldiers and prices will be awarded to the owners of the hens laying the most eggs.

DUMB BOY IS NOW NORMAL

His Vocal Organs Are Perfect and He Must Learn to Talk as Baby Does.

Antigo, Wis.—Marvin Worden, who has been unable to talk since he was six years old because of a paralysis of the throat, now has normal vocal organs, according to Mayo brothers, Rochester, Minn.

They found it unnecessary to perform an operation, as the growth that was believed to have impeded his

speech is external. His hearing is perfect, but he must learn to talk much as a baby does. Happiness shone on Marvin's face when he learned that there was nothing to prevent him from learning to talk.

He graduated from the eighth grade of the school for the deaf here this year, and an attempt will be made to give him higher education. Marvin was taken to Rochester through the kindness of Mrs. Thomas Kavanaugh, this city. Division Superintendent G. J. Quigley, Northwestern railway, saw that the boy got transportation.

Left Cent to Each of Her Heirs. Wakefield, Mass.—The will of Anna E. Gilman left to each of her legal heirs the sum of one cent. The woman stated that the bequests were small because in a life of 50 years she had never received from any of them a single kindness or courtesy. The estate is to go into a trust fund for charity.

Fish Ran Down Tree.

Sugar Creek, O.—Deil Fulk, a Canton fireman, has been fishing here for several days. The other day Fulk caught a perch. The line pulled hard, he says, and the fish was jerked into a tree. "And when I climbed up to get the prize the fish got away, ran down the trunk and leaped into the water."

Will Open Coffin Daily.

Los Angeles.—Every day for two months the caretaker of Forest Lawn cemetery will open the coffin containing the body of William C. Kipp, retired Los Angeles capitalist. This ceremony will take place in accordance with the will of Mr. Kipp who was haunted by the fear of premature burial.